## NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GO, ROON BERNETT, PROP'LISTOR AND EDITOR

PPICE M. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND MASSAU STS

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important most, solicited from oney quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally poid for. Ser Our Forrior Courresponds are particulably requested to seal all Letters are and Packach served.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWOTY-WILD OATS-BOHEMIAN

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Vinginius-BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Dombay AND

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—Do DRUBBARD—CAPTIVE'S RANSOM—YANKEE DURLIST WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway-Faint Heart Bever Wos Fair Lady-Pauling-Review. AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Blue BEARD. Eve-

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, Bowery-Gambler's Wife-CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway-Erhiopian

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-

CIRCUS, 37 Bowery-Equipmental Entertainments. GEORAMA, 586 Broadway-Banvard's Panorama or

MELLER'S SOIREES MYSTERIEUSES, 539 Broadway. BASLEY'S THAMES, at 406 Broadway. BOPE CHAPEL, Broadway-GRAND CONCERT.

New York, Saturday, March 12, 1853.

#### Notice to Advertisers

We would again renew our most urgent solicitation our advertising patrons, and request them to send in their advertisements to this office as early in the day as pos They will enable us, by so doing, to get to press at earlier hour. Advertisers must recollect that it is their interest that the HERALD should be delivered throughout the city early in the morning, so that our readers may have an opportunity of knowing its contents before they go to business. Their advertisements would, therefore, necessarily be of more value to them, and we would have less cause to apologise to the public for the often unavoidable lateness of our issue.

#### Malls for Europe.

The United States mail steamship Humboldt, Captain Rines, will leave this port at noon to day, for Southampton and Havre.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places in Europe :-

Liverpool-John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street LONDON-Edward Sandford & Co., Cornhill.

Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street Paris-Livingston, Wells & Co., Rue de la Bourse.

B. H. Revoil, No. 17 Rue de la Bauque. HERALD, for European circulation, will be

de o'clock this morning. published at half past ...

Single copies, in wrappers, rixpe...

The majority of office seekers at Washington, like some of the fancy financiers of Wall street, are evidently becoming very nervous, and a complete blow up all round may be expected if matters continue in their present state much longer. While the politicians are fighting about the division of the spoils General Pierce, who reserves to himself the dispensation of the same, calmly pursues the even tenor of his way, regardless of the bickerings of the hards and softs from this State, or the wolverines and buckeyes of the West. This thing of quarrelling about offices that have not been given out reminds one very much of the old nursery tale about counting the chickens. A perusal of the despatches from Washington will give the reader a pretty correct idea of how matters stand in that quarter.

Considerable progress was yesterday made by the New York Legislature towards the accomplishment of the work before it. If the members would only the remainder of the session to matters of immediate importance, they might retrieve much of the unenviable reputation they now have for dilatoriness and inattention to the public interests. Among the bills passed by the Assembly was the one to provide means for the liquidation of the State debt, the support of government, and the carrying on of the public works by the imposition of a seven-tenths of a mill tax on every dollar of taxable property, and by making the tolls on railroads the same as those on the canals. The bill for the better protection of emigrants arriving in our city from the nefarious schemes of sharpers, was referred to a select committee to report

Quite an interesting debate sprung up in the Senate relative to the Ecclesiastical Devise bill. Read it. The after part of the day was spent in the discussion of the proposition to suspend the publication of the Colonial History-the great topic of controversy being the stale and worn out question of printing This has been an inexhaustible theme of oratory in the halls of Congress and the different State Legislatures for several years past : yet, notwithstanding all that has been said and written, the law-makers obstinately persist in refusing to adopt the only remedy for the evil of which they so continually complain. Let the general and State governments establish printeries and binderies of their own-let them place competent men at the heads thereof-and we

shall have no more lamentations. Dates from Havana to the 8th inst. give us no clue

as to what will probably be the fate of the numerous persons, many of them belonging to the oldest and most respectable families on the island, who have been for some months incarcerated in the different prisons, on suspicion of having been concerned in political conspiracies. The Cubans themselves seem inclined to believe that the silence of the authorities upon the subject forebodes the worst consequences; but, on the other hand, it may be that the govern ment, finding that it is about to be superseded by a more liberal administration, has deemed it judicious to avoid all further action in the matter. Every

now begin to entertain hopes that he will return a The trial of Dr. Gardiner was commenced in Washington yesterday. Our telegraphic correspondent

body will be pleased to learn that the health of Vice

President King was improving, and that his friends

has furnished a synopsis of the proceedings. George A. King and Cyrus Harris have been nominated as the whig candidates for Congress in the Eastern and Western districts of Rhode Island. That State was recently represented by one whig and one democrat in each branch of Congress.

It certainly appears as though there is to be no end to the discoveries of gold on this continent. A despatch from Louisville announces that the inhabitants in the vicinity of the Cherokee Nation have been thrown into great perturbation by the finding of gold in that region. Who says this is not a great

We elsewhere publish the revolting particulars of the brutal murder of two females in Philadelphia,

on Thursday. The more northerly ice-bound channels of navigation have already been broken up. Winter's crystal fetters are dissolving under the influence of the recent warm and moist weather, and it will not be long ere the packets upon our State canals will be found regularly performing their vocation. By a despatch from Cleveland we are informed that the Lake Eric steamers have resumed their trips between that place and Toledo and Detroit. These circum-stances account for the great number, of ctrange, but

exceedingly busy, personages to be met in every thoroughfare. They belong to the numerous class of traders from the interior of the country, who have thus early made their appearance among us for the purpose of selecting their spring and summer auplies of goods, being now quite sure that their purchases can be speedily transported to their destination, without fear of detention by winter's icy grasp. One striking feature observable among these temporary sojourners is the fact that, instead of spending many hours in a fruitles search over half the city for such articles as [they may require, they now turn to those indispensable sources of infor mation, the daily newspapers, almost momentarily ascertain where the necessaries may be obtained, and thus save time, money, fatigue, and vexation of

spirit.

Bank failures are becoming of rather too frequent occurrence to be at all pleasant to the middling and lower classes of this city, as will be seen on reference to the money article in another page. People should be on the look out for the Connecticut and other species of shinplasters which at present form the principal currency of this metropolis. Why do not our authorities enforce the old and almost forgotten statute against the circulation of the bank notes other States, of a less denomination than five dollars? Many of the outside banks are in a very rickety condition; but if the law was properly carried out, few, if any, of our citizens would suffer by their downfall. The industrial and commercial classes must be on their guard against the schemes of reckless speculat ing financiers.

Considerable excitement was occasioned last even ing, in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, by the presentation of a preamble and series of resolutions in relation to the absorbing topic of the day-the alleged corruption of public officers connected with the city government. They were presented by Assistant Alderman Hunt, of the Tenth ward, wh gave as his reason for doing so the neglect of the committee appointed to investigate the subject. The names of some of our most distinguished citizens, it will be seen, are mentioned in this document, and they themselves are summoped to appear before the bar of the Board of Assistant Aldermen to answer such questions as may be proposed to them." What the nature of their connection with this matter may be, it would be difficult to determine, but we hope the public will be made thoroughly acquainted with the whole particulars. The preamble and resolutions, which, with the debate elicited by their presentation, may be found in another column, will amply repay perusal. The Board of Aldermen transacted no business of public importance.

Forgery appears to be on the increase. No less than three persons have been arrested during this week on charges of forgery. The details of a singular case will be seen elsewhere, under the Police Intelligence. Another desperate stabbing affray took place among some sailors on Thursday evening. One of the injured men is not expected to survive the injury. Four of the seamen were arrested, charged with the perpetration of the assault.

The steamship Africa, with three days later news from Europe, is now in her fifteenth day. She will probably arrive in the course of the day. Two weeks later advices from California may also be expected in the course of a day of two.

#### The American Boundary Commission-Important Document.

John R. Bartlett. Esq., the Commissioner appointed by our government, in conjunction with the Mexican Commissioner, General Conde, "to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and Mexico," according to the . of peace, having been engaged in that

treaty the last two years and a half, great work to. to a close, has recently and brought it near the a close, has recently returned to this country, and this report before the Secretary of the Interior, who has comfore the Secretary of the Interior. municated it to the Senate. It has gone to printer, and will not be issued for some time. It is a very lengthy, elaborate, and able document, extending to some fifty folio pages, and requires the assistance of the maps, which have not yet been engraved, to make it thoroughly understood. Meantime, we present the reader with the substance of it, in a form which we trust will prove interesting to the public.

Mr. Barilett whose office was of a diplomatic character, as well as scientific, proceeded on his mission in August, 1850, with a corps of engineers and surveyors, numbering in all about one hundred persons, who were divided into four parties. Having finished his labors, with the exception of a small portion of the line at the mouth of the Rio Grande, he arrived here last month. The line, which was commenced in the middle at the "initial" point near Pasowhich means the pass-was drawn towards either ocean, and extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific embracing an extent of boundary including sinussities, measuring from two thousand five hundred to three thousand miles. It is the longest line ever surveyed between any two countries in the world. Almost the entire of it is through barren deserts; and the work has, therefore, been attended with obstacles of a nature nearly insurmountable. The greater portion of this wild region is uninhabited, and the difficulty of getting provisions is obvious. Vast open plains stretch before the view. destitute of trees and grass. There is no water, for there is no rain, and the heat along the Gila was, for forty days. in the shade-when any shade could be obtained-from 106 to 120 There was little or no forage for animals, and several times the surveying parties were on the point of starvation, while for the greater portion of the period they were surrounded by tribes of hostile Indians, which it required the greatest vigilance, tact and courage to baffle. Notwithstanding these dangers, difficulties, and privations, only one of the commission died a natural death, and but about twenty that perished by violent means. There can be no better proof that the right kind of men were selected for this great enterprise, especially when we consider that their camp was invaded eight or ten times by the savages, and three hundred of their mules and horses taken away at various times. There was one open fight between a party of twenty five, with forty Indians, the latter baving mista ken the train for Mexicans, but flying with precipitation when they discovered that they were Americans, and that they not only stood firm but charged the enemy. Each lost one man in the battle, while the surveying party lost all their loose mules, which became the prey of the Indians. They had to keep guard constantly

against these treacherous assaults. The mode of survey was this :- Mr. Bartlett and General Conde first agreed upon a portion of the line, and they then gave directions to the surveyors and astronomers under their respective commands, to first survey and then to erect monuments marking it; and so, in that way, the two commissioners proceeded keeping near each other, and travelling nearly all the time at an average of fifteen miles per day, till the death of General Conde at Arispe, in Sonora. on the 19th of December, 1851, after which Mr. Salazar was appointed his successor on the part of Mexico. Mr. Bartlett was sick for three months, in Sonora, at the same time as the Mexi-

can commissioner, and also broke his arm.

nounded to our readers a few months ago, from our correspondent in the city of Chihu Mexico, the discovery by the U. S. Commissioner, of an important map of the State of Chihua hua, made in the year 1834, showing its boundaries, which were subsequently adopted by it in its constitution. We now lay before our readers an elucidation of the important question involved in that portion of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, which has attracted, and still attracts, so much attention, and upon which the map alluded to throws abundant light.

The commissioners, in settling the boundaries between the two countries. were confined to a particular map of Mexico-that of Disturnell. of 1847. The treaty says the line shall follow the Rio Grande from its mouth until it strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico. Now. on examining this map, the boundary referred to is plainly laid down, and the question arises, how is it to be found? Must its position be measured from any particular town, river mountain, or other natural boundary, or must its latitude be ascertained and determined accordingly? Nearly every State in the Union has, for one or more of its boundaries, a line running east and west, or north and south, laid down and defined by their latitude or lengitude. No one would define them by their distance from any particular town or city. In the same manner the commissioners agreed to fix the point where the southern boundary of New Mexico strikes the Rio Grande, as laid down on Disturnell's map, at 32 degrees and 22 minutes. On examining the ground, the town of El Paso was found to be wrongly placed, and instead of being at 32 degrees 15 minutes north latitude. it was at 32 degrees 45 minutes, showing an error in its position of about 30 minutes of latitude, making there an apparent loss of about thirty miles of barren territory to the United States. Without reference to the position of El Paso, Mr. Bartlett agreed upon the boundary line as it is on the map, at 32 degrees 22

It is known that Mr. Gray, the United States Surveyor, objected to Mr. Bartlett's line, on the ground that the parallels of latitude were wrong, and not the position of the town El Paso, and that the boundary must be but eight miles from that place. When, therefore, El Paso is correctly placed on the map, at 32 degrees 15 minutes, and the southern boundary of New Mexico eight miles above it, the line will be about seven miles below the thirty-second parallel, while the treaty map lays it down at 32 degrees 22 minutes. The United States Commissioner insists that if the map is adhered to according to the treaty, his point is correct; but, if the map is taken for one admeasurement. and the United States Commissioner goes to the ground for another, and fixes the point in question eight miles above the true position of El Paso, it would be a departure from the map and the treaty.

But, in addition to the error of thirty miles in the position of El Paso, it was found on examination, that the Rio Grande was still more out of place, being laid down on the map more than two degrees too far to the east. The result of this was that, by placing it in its true position, the southern boundary of New Mexico would be contracted to less than one degree, instead of having an extent of three degrees, which the treaty map gives it. This double error very aturally placed the commissioners in a serious dilen ma; but it was finally settled by fixing the initial point where the southern boundary of New Mexico strikes the Rio Grande at 32 degrees & minutes, and prolonging it west three degrees, two of which were in a portion of the State of Sonora, gaining thereby a large section of territory, embracing about 6,000 square

miles. This is a brief statement of the question The Commissioner has, since his return, fured the Department of the Interior with ditional arguments, in the way of maps and documents, sustaining his decision. The map of Chihuahua, made in 1834 by engineers appointed by the government, is the result of an accurate survey. Had this map been named by the treaty, or had Disturnell's been equally correct. there would have been no difficulty. Soon after the publication of the map, the Mexican engineers published a statistical account of the State, wherein are named the various places over which it exercised jurisdiction; and when its constitution was reformed, in 1847, the boundaries of the State, as laid down in the man, and described in the statistical account referred to. were made to form a part of the constitution. The following are the words of the article alluded to, which we translate from the Spanish:-Article 2.—The territory of Chihuahua is that which Article 2.—The territory of Chinuahua is that which is and is now acknowledged to be between the purallels of 25 degrees 53 minutes 35 seconds, and 32 degrees 57 minutes 43 seconds, north latitude; and between the meridians of 1 degree, 30 minutes 15 seconds, and 7 degrees 17 minutes 52 seconds, west longitude, from the city of Mexico, according to the map of the aforesaid State, made by Messrs. Staples and Condé in the year 1834.

In this article the northern boundary of the State of Chihuahua is claimed as far as 32 degrees 57 minutes 43 seconds, which line forms the southern boundary of New Mexico. Now, if the United States Commissioner fixed the initial point at 32 degrees 22 minutes north latitude, as it was laid down on the treaty map he gained for the United states 35 minutes of latitude; and in prolonging the line west from the Rio Grande three degrees, he made up the loss which would otherwise have ensued to the United States had the actual longitude of the western limit of the southern boundary been taken; to do which two degrees were taken from the adjoining State

of Sonora. It may be said that the treaty confined the commissioners to a particular map, which was undoubtedly the case; but when it is found that this map contains two gross errors, which led to great embarrassment on the part of the commissioners, it is important to show by the best authorities defining the boundary between New Mexico and Chihuahua. That the United States have lost nothing in fixing the boundary at 32 degs. 22 min., according to the treaty map, but. on the contrary, have been the gainers to a very considerable extent, securing for the United States a territory over which Chihuahua claimed and exercised jurisdiction, and which, moreover, never belonged to New Mexico. Finally, it is the only way in which the matter could have been settled, for any other proposition would have resulted in the breaking up of the commission. But the United States Commissioner maintains that his decision is final and the matter is settled, whether for better or for worse, according to the following words of the treaty:-" And the result agreed upon by them (the two commissioners) shall be deemed a part of this treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein." [This

should withold the money till the disputed oundary was fixed eight miles above El Paso. but which restriction was afterwards removed when it was too late. A party will be sent out immediately to finish the work, so that in a very short time the treaty of peace will be finally completed and carried into execution-We congratulate Commissioner Bartlett and the country on so successful a termination of his

THE OYSTER TRADE OF NEW YORK .- We publish in another part of our paper, to-day a long, but what we have no doubt our readers will find on perusal an interesting, account of the oyster trade of New York. The immense mount of capital invested in it, the extensive yearly sales, and the large number of persons to whom it gives constant employment, and who are directly or indirectly dependent upon it for a subsistence, render it of particular public importance. It is the first time, we believe, that anything in relation to the subject has ever appeared in print, and many who read it will doubtless be astonished at some of the information and facts which are presented in this detailed account. It would hardly be credited that the yearly sales of oysters in this city exceed five millions of dollars, and that the number of persons employed in the business, directly or indirectly, is about fifty thousand

It is a singular fact that of the whole amount of oysters sold in our markets, about two-thirds come from Virginia, which has a more extensive oyster trade than any other State in the Union The residue is obtained from the waters of our own State, and those of New Jersey-the Eas river furnishing the largest supply. A considerable supply is procured from Shrewsbury and York Bay; but very few of the latter are consumed in this city, as they are cultivated particularly for the western market. One of the most interesting features in the business is the transplanting of oyeters, or their removal from the rock," or natural bed, to an artificial one-This process is of peculiar importance, and absolutely necessary to the successful prosecution of the trade. It would, in fact, be next to impossible to supply the market during the whole year, but for the general system of transplanting, which is pursued by all the dealers. More than a million dollars worth are removed every year to artificial beds, and by this means prevented from spawning, which renders them unfit for use. Thus a large proportion of our East river oysters were originally obtained from the North river, where the soil and water are not considered so favorable to their cultivation. This particular branch of the business is so fully described in the article itself, that it is merely necessary to direct par-

ticular attention to it. Of the fifty thousand persons engaged in the business the majority, of course, are dependent upon their own labor for support; but there are a considerable number of the dealers, or, as they might more properly be called, oyster merchants, who possess large fortunes, amassed from the sale of oysters alone. They are among the most worthy of our citizens, and New York is not a little indebted to their enterprise for her extensive business in what has now become an indispensable article of food.

THE LAW OF LIBEL AND THE PRESS .- The press of this country, which has been of late years subjected to so many vexatious actions for libel, on account of publishing the proceedings of police courts, is under much obligation to one of the English Judges Lord Campbell. for his statement of the law of libel, as affecting newspaper publications, in a case recently brought before him. The action, in the case to which we allude, was brought by an attorner against the proprietor of the London Morning raid, for publishing a judgment given by the Chancellor, in a suit in which this lawyer was plaintiff; but the objectionable part of the report was the introductory statement, purport-

ing to set forth the facts in the case. Lord Campbell, in submitting the matter to the jury, stated that, by the law of England, a fair account of what took place in a court of justice might be published, but the reporter should not mix up with it any comments of his own. If it was substantially a fair account of what took place, there was an entire immunity for those who published it.

This is a proper and rational reading of the law; and we hope that in future proceedings in those vexations actions against newspaper proprietors in this country which have latterly become so frequent, the justices of our courts will take Lord Campbell's opinion as a precedent for their guidance, and not flounder about, as they have heretofore done, in ignorance of common law, common sense, the Revised Statutes, and the new Code.

# Talk on 'Change.

There was some conversation respecting the proposel measures before the State Legislature for enlarging the canals. Merchants have been united in favor of having the enlargement executed, provided it could be done in a constitutional form; and provided the constitution was amended so as to grant authority for making it, the would fully approve of it. The loan of ten millions, i constitutionally made, would no doubt be the quickest and most desirable mode of executing the work; but is was objected that, under new constitutional arrangements, old contractors, under illegal enactments, should net be acknowledged. If the law was unconstitutional, their contracts were void. Besides, the favoritism and bargaining which were charged against the parties con cerned in the old contracts, would seem to require new arrangements in toto. It was said that the best mode would be to settle up the old affair-pay for work actually performed, or other necessary liabilities incurred on the part of the State, and where unexpended balances remained in the hands of the old contractors, to demand its repayment to the State. It was said parties who obtained contracts, secured them at higher rates than other esponsible bidders, and sold them out to others (as sup posed) at a large advance.

It was suggested by a party that, as the duties of a collector embraced legal points which required a know ledge of law to decide, a lawyer might be preferred to a merchant. It was stated in reply, that some of our best collectors had been merchants; and that in all cases of differences of opinion growing up between the collector and merchants, appeals are made to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose decision becomes final. Supposing the collector to be a lawyer, his opinion is binding unless confirmed by the Secretary, and it is usual in doubtful cases to consult him. Merchants, in all cases, have a right to appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury when they deem the decision of the collector to be incorrect. Thus, a merchant would have the advantage of the lawyer, for while having a practical know ledge of goods and of business matters generally, he would have the same facility of consulting the Secretary of the Treasury (who is always a lawyer) on all points at issue.

There was a good demand for vessels to proceed to the Chincha Islands and load with guano. There were offers to charter vessels after their arrival at San Francisco and instead of their proceeding thence to China, to let them proceed to the Peruvian islands and lead for home ports. The demand for guano is every year on the in crease, and by its fertilizing qualities it is adding to increased production both in this country and in England.

LAKE ERIE NAVIGATION.—The Detroit Free reference to the line connecting the Rio Grande and the Gila. That is the initial point, near El Paso, on the former river. We exclusively and pered with a restriction that our government place.

"MARIA DI ROBAN" AT NIBLO'S .- This opera was seen announced for last evening. Why Mdc. Sontag should prefer so uninteresting a piece to "Lucia," or "Linda," which would still draw full houses, or to "La Prophète," or "Roberto," or "Otello," or "Lucrezia," or "La Juive," or any other opera possessing either the charm of novelty or intrinsic merit, we are at a loss to imagine. Musical critics may say very learned and very judicious things about the superior instrumentalization, the balance of sound, the pulsatile, and the grave texture of the music of "Maria di Rohan"—the public don't understand these hard words. They go to hear pleasing music, or witness a spirited performance. If neither is affected them, it is a poor consolation to be told in the papers next day, that Ronconi achieved distinction in the ece, or that Berlioz thought well of the code of the verture. In music, as in every thing else, we hold that tion in appealing to nine tenths of the audience to con-firm our judgment of "Maria di Rohan." We shall not inquire what share in the favorable opinions which seve ral of our cotemporaries have expressed must be ascribed to policy and their kindly feeling towards the manager, and what to conscientious taste; we are perfectly content to differ from them, so long as the mass of opera goers

Having said this much, we beg to draw the attention of those who are curious in such matters, to as amusing a er as we have noticed for some time, in a musica or any other sort of notice. It was stated in Thursday' HERALD-for we beg to say that we were the culpritthat "no opera contrasts more painfully [than 'Maria di Roban'] with 'Il Barbiere,' 'Tancredi,' and the other masterpieces of his [Donizetti's] youthful genius." In other words, we ascribed "Il Barbiere" and "Tancredi," which—as everybody knows, are among Rossini's best works-to Donizetti, who did not write a bar of either. So gross a blunder was not likely to pass unnoticed. The Courier and Enquirer very properly remarks :--

We think that correction of a criticism, in which "Il Barbiere" and "Tancredi" are set down as the masterpieces of Donizetti's youthful genius, is labor quite thrown away. What induence can such combinations of ignorance and imbecility have, save with those whose knowledge or whose capacity is even inferior in degree to that of the inditer of such foolishness? Our readers whom the gods have not made musical will fully appreciate the value of such criticism when they know that it is as if in a notice of performance of "The School for Scandal," the writer should regret that the play contrasted painfully with "Hamlet" and the "Tempest," and other masterpieces of Sheridan's youthful gerius.

And so saw we. Perhaps Mrs. Cocklebottom's naif

And so say we. Perhaps. Mrs. Cocklebotton inquiry in the play, whether Sheridan Knowles hadn't written Shakespeare, or Mr. Puddyfat's confidential re-mark to his friend, that Bulwer's "Song of the Shirt" was not to be compared to Dickens' "Black-eyed Susan," s nearer the mark as a parallel. How we came to follow such illustrious examples, we are utterly nonplussed to imagine. We do honestly believe that "Una Voca," "Largo al factotum," and "Di tanti palpiti," have been familiar to us for many a year, and that had we been author, Rossini's name would have risen unhesitatingly to our lips. But we have no right to ask people to believe it, or to ascribe our stupid mistake to a temporary confusion of ideas. What we have written, we have written: let it

It is related of Dr. Johnson, by one of his cotem biographers, that at the time he was living with Cave near Temple bar, and eking out a poor subsistence by writing for the ephemeral magazines of the day, he once inadvertently attributed Jonson's "Ewry man in his Humor" to Beaumont and Fletcher. The fatal paragraph appeared, and the wits of Grub street were in high glee the blunder. In agony, the publisher rushed to Johnson, and implered him to suffer the blame to be laid on the printer. "Sir," said the sententious doctor, in his the printer. "Sir," said the sententious doctor, in his most imperious tones, "you are a fool. Error, like everything else, has its uses in the economy of the world. Had I not committed the mistake to which you refer, the erew of noisy babblers who are making merry at your expense and mine, would have been occupied in traducing some honest man's character. Be thankful, sir, that you have been afforded an opportunity of diverting their at tention, and thus neutralizing their mischievous propen-sities, which might be fatal to others, but can neither injure nor annoy a man of well regulated mind.'

More Aid for Madeira.

Will the Editor of the New York Hzraid please acknowledge the receipt of the enclosed \$5 bill towards the relief of the sufferers at Madeira. and say which is the proper quarter to forward donations, obliging

A SUBSCRIBER.

We send all the money we receive to Mr. Coleman of the Astor House. We will take the trouble to send over to that gentleman any amount that may be sent to us to aid the distressed inhabitants of Madeira.

## Marine Affairs.

CHPPER SHIP ATALANTA A MORE. -The clipper ship Ata while is charge of a New York pilot from pilot boat No. 3. At seven o'clock yesterday morning she had seven feet of water in her. She has a very valuable cargo of teas and silks, estimated to be worth from \$150,000 to \$200,000, which is understood to be covered by insurance in Wall more, is insured for \$60,000 in Wall street. The steamer Jacob Bell, and three schooners, have gone to her assis tance. She is expected to be got off and brought up to

the city to-day.

The Atalanta left Canton river Dgs. 16, passed Java Head on the 25th, passed Cape of Good Hope Jan. 28, passed the equinoctial line in 35 W. on Feb. 20, and took a pilot at 9 A. M., March 10, when forty miles from Sandy Hook. She has thus accomplished the passage in eighty four days-the shortest trip ever made. White Squall, for this city, sailed from Canton three days before the Atalanta.

The following vessels were spoken by the Atalanta The following vessels were spoken by the Atalanta:—
February 27, lat. 18 15 North, lon. 53 45 West, spoke
ship Iris, from a wbaling voyage, last from St. Helena,
bound to New Bedford, with 1,550 bbls. of oil, all well.
March 2, lat. 27 30 North, lon 65 West, passed a deep
laden American bark steering northwest by north; she
showed her name on a white flag with red longitudinal
border; it was a double name; could not distinguish it.
March 7, lat. 34 30, lon. 68 50, spoke a Sardinian bark,
name began with "Charles," bound to New York.

The Ship Sullana Again.—We are authorized by Capt.

Reveats of the ship Sullana to say, that immediately after

Barrett, of the ship Sultana, to say, that immediately after his ship went ashore, while in charge of the pilot, he took charge of the vessel himself, and got her off, and on the next morning holsted a lack for another pilot, which brought on board Mr. Thomas Norris, of the pilotboat Waterbury, who brought her up to the city.

THE STEAMSHIP HUMBOLDT leaves at noon to day for

Havre.
Postively the Largest.—During the present season several large cargoes have cleared from Mobile for the various ports of Europe and the North; but the one taken by the American ship Washington, Capt. Page, and clear ed for Liverpool yesterday, heads the list. Her cargo consists of 5,002 bales cotton, weighing 2,595,232 lbs., and valued at \$228,659.04. The ships George Washington, William Tapscott, Lucy Thompson, Meridian, Carolus Magnus and Arabian, each carried out large loads, the smallest exceeding 3,900 bales; but with the exception of the George Washington, cleared in December last for the same port, none can compare with this. The George Washington's cargo amounted to 5.014 bales weighing 2,588,291 lbs., and valued at \$239,588.56. The two ships register 1.065 and 1.534 tons respectively, Custom House measurement.—Mobile Advertiser, March 21, 1853.

New York, March 11, 1853. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, March 11, 1853.

With reference to the steamers running between this port and Liverpool, it would, perhaps, be as well that your readers were informed of what actually constitutes the arrival of such craft in Liverpool.

As soon as a vessel passes the Rock Lighthouse at the mouth of the Mersey, she is considered and recognized in Liverpool as having arrived. This any one of the Collins or Cunard's camera captains can verify. It is invariably the custom to let go one or two of her gans when abreast of the Rock Light, and from that moment she is considered actually to have arrived, being then inside the Mersey. This is always taken by both steamers.

From 'dock to dock' is a term that cannot be applied, insamech as the rise and fall of tide in the Liverpool river varies some eighteen to twenty eight feet from one month to another, and a vessel arriving in the river half an hour after high water could not possibly get into dock, the gates being closed; and there she has to remain notif within an hour or so of next high water—about twelve hours from one ide to another.

The term "dock to dock" might as well be applied with reference to their departure from Liverpool. None of the Collins or Cunard steamers start right away from the dock for New York. They sometimes came out of dock and remain at anchor in the river four or five days before leaving.

Good Passages—The packet thirs Australia and Sheridan arrived here on the 10th inst. from Liverpool, each

Good Passages —The packet thips Australia and Sheri-lan arrived here on the 10th inst., from Liverpool, each

## First Official Notice.

First Official Notice.

TREASURY DEFAURDING, March 10, 1853.

Notice is hereby given that the five per cent stock created under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1843, will in pursuance of the terms of its issue, be redeemed at the treasury of the United States on the first day of July next, at which date interest thereon will cease.

Holders of that stock desiring to receive the principal and interest accrued thereon previous to the list July rext may transmit their certificates, duly assigned to the United States, by mail or otherwise, to this department, and drafts in their favor for the amount of the principal and interest up to the date of receipt here will be remitted, payable by the assistant treasurer most convenient to them.

JAMES GUITIRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A bill abolishing the death penalty was ordered to Le engrossed in the Assembly of Wisconsin, on the 4th instart, by a vote of 46 to 27.

FOR OFFICES IN THE GIPT OF ENWENT. kr. Mayor Mickle.
Mr. Harper... Pennsylvania. Post office, Pittsburg.
Emanuel B. Hart New York... Navy Agent, New York.
Edward C. West... Dist Attorney.
John I. Robinson Indiana... United States Marshal.
Mr. Johnson... New York... Post office, Albany.
J. F. Wright... Ohio.... Post office, Mt. Pleasant

# THE CONNECTICUT OFFICE SEEKERS.

New Haven, March 10, 1853. dents, in different parts of the country, to forward you lists of those who are candidates for official appointments under the general government, and feeling that Connecti-cut has been somewhat slighted, I give you the fellowing

Gov. T.H. Seymour (9th Regt.) Minister to Mexico.

Hon. Loren P. Waldo...... Commissioner of Pensions.

Hon. Jno. P. C. Mather. U. S. Consul at Sand Islands

Maj. Minott A. Osborn... Collector at New Harven.

Chas S. A. Davis........ Surveyor do.

do.

do.

do.

do. ... Surveyor do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. ... Auditorship. ... Postmaster New Haven. James Gallagher......do. do. Capt. L. Bissell (9th Regt.)..U.S. Marshal for Connecticut Jonathan Stoddard.....U. S. District Attorney. Capt. I. Basen (Wh. Regt.) U.S. Marsar for Combetal Jonsthan Stoddard. U.S. District Attorney.
Judge Alfred Blackman do. do.
David J. Peck. do. do.
N. A. Cowdrey do. do. do.
Col. S. A. Cooley, of Hartford, U.S. Censul at Asapulco Capt. N. S. Webb (9th Regt.) Major U.S. Army.
Lieut. L. Woodhouse, Captain U.S. Army,
Judson J. Dimock. U.S. Consul at Matanzas
Wm. J. Hammersley Postmaster at Hartford. V. Birge ..... R. A. Erving.

Charles R. Ingersoll.

Nev. Chas. W. Bradley.

Rev. Wm. S. Bird.

Hon. Elisha Johnson.

Edward S. Moseley.

Thomas C. Catlin. . do. do. Secretary Legation, Mexico. do. do. Fre. Minister to China. U. S. Consul at Smyrna. do. do. London. Clerkship, Washington. Indian Agent.

Planagement of the Halls.

New York, March 11, 1863.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

You make mention in your paper of to-day of two different facts of letters being procrastifasted in coming through the various post offices—all slow, but, something slower: There was a letter mailed in Aurora, State of Indiana, on the 18th of February, 1853, and twenty-five dollars enclosed, but, strange to say, it never has made its appearance. What's to be done?

A CONSTANT READER.

Court Calendar—This day. SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 285, 264, 265, 269 t SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Motions. SUPERIOR COURT.—No trials. The sentence

Association for the Exhibition of the Indu

Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations—Office. No. 52 Brondway—New York, March 10, 1833.—At an election held at this office, on the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen directors for the enuing year, viz.—

Bellet J. Anderson, Philip Burrowes, Johnston Livingston, Charles W. Foster, and Charles W. Foster, and Charles W. Foster, and the work of the directors, held this day, Theodore Sedgwick was appointed President, William W. Stone.

And, at a meeting of the directors, held this day, Theodore Sedgwick was appointed President, William Whetten, Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary, and L. C. Stuart, Assistant Secretary.

The Board then proceeding to increase its number, under the authority granted by an amendment of the charter, elected William Whetten a director for the ensuing year. By order,

Daguerreotypes in Oil.—Mr. Butler, the licoverer of this new and heautiful process, has at his rooms, on the upper corner of Broadway and Murray streets, specimens showing the superiority of this process over any determined the superiority of this process over any baguerrectypes copied to nature.

Meade & Brothers' Great Daguerr Meane & Brothers' Great Daguerrectype establishment continues as popular as ever. They are now receiving, per steamer, a general assortment of new and beautiful styles of cases and frames, selected by one of the firm now in Europe. The great increase of patronage has induced us to add a three horse power steam-enjue to assist in preparing plates. By this addition, persons will not have to wait while the plates are being cleaned. The public are invited to call and examine specimens, and view the superior nrrangements of this establishment. 233 Broadway, opposite Park fountain, first floor, up stairs.

The World's Fair.—The most enduring mementos of the great exhibition of this summar will be the thousands of beautiful dagurreotypes taken in ROOT'S marinent style, and seattered by visiters all over the world. Root's process is perfect, and his work unrivalled, as twolve, prizes from the first institutions of the country, attest. Pictures taken in any weather, rain or shine. Rooms very easy of access. Portraits, ministures, &c., copied. The exquisite crayen taken only by Root. Gallery of rare pictures open every day and night, and always free, at 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin street.

New York Crystal Palace.—A Superior arti-cle of letter paper, with a superb steel plate heading of the Crystal Palace. For sale by CARR & HICKS, Stationers, 33 Nassau street.

Great Bargains in French China -The Remainder of the consignment of slightly damaged French bins, from the manufactory at Vierson, is now opening, and will continue on private sale for a few days. HAUGHWOUT & DAILEY, 561 and 563 Broadwsy. Teas .- The Best Assortment of Fine Teas

will be found at the stere of the Canton Tea Company, 15.
Chatham street, between Pearl and Roosevelt, the oldest the
establishment in the city. We assure our readers that the Office-Seekers are informed that they will

Office-Seckers are informed that they will meet with a better reception at Washington, or anywhere else, if they only wear one of Freeman's spring style of hats. They make an impression wherever they appear. The price for the best is only \$1.50, and will compare with hats sold for \$5. A leastiful hat for \$3. FREEMAN, 90 Fulton street, near Gold. The Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats will be introduced by RAFFERTY & LEASK, at their two stores, No. 37 Chatham, opposite Chambers street; and corner of Chatham and Pearl streets, on Saturday, March 12, 1853.

Dramatic Reading.—"Make me to see if, or at least so prove it that the probation bear no hinge, no loop to hang a doubt on." The easiest thing in the world. Visit KNOX'S, No. 128 Fulton street, and examine his hats—lats of the spring fashion—and you must be satisfied. Price four fallers.

Spring Styles .- W. P. David invites the Attention of his customers and the public, to his new styles of gentlemen's hats. They are decidedly the most beautifully finished hats ever offered, combining taste, lightness and durability. Look in at his salesroom, 301 Broadway, second door from Duane street, and examine them.

The Spring Style of Hat.—As the season is approaching for a change of hat, the public in want of a good article are invited to call at DRAKE'S spleudid store, No. 9 Bowery, where they can be suited according to their own laste.

Every Reader of our Paper is Requested to read the advertisement of CHARLES WOOD, in this paper, headed "2,800 building lots and 100 farms," and we advise all, who are not disposed to pay the rents which are asked in this city to buy a share in these lots and farms this day. Defiance Salamander Safes, Gayler's Patent.

—Depot No. 90 John street, corner of Gold, (on and after May I, 162 Fearl street, one door below Maiden lane.) RO-FELT M. FATRICK, is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and H. F. Goffin's Im-penetrable Defiance Locks. To Shirt and Collar Manufacturers.-It is

quite evident that any machine to stitch fine line in sung-rier style must be exceedingly perfect in its mechanism. We can prove to all interested that our Sewing Machines do per-fect work, and that no other kind of machines will, and can explain how and why all other machines fail. J. M. SINGER & Co., No. 256 Broadway 22 Life Preservers .- Steamboat Owners and

others desirous of furnishing their beats with a strong, por-table, light and reliable life preserver, "that will pass in-spection," and at the lowest possible cost, will do well to call at the india rubber and gutts percha warehouse of S. C. BISHOF, 184 Broadway. Phrenology.—Mr. Fowler will deliver the

last lecture of his second course, in Clinton Hall, this even-ing, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, one shilling. Examinations daily at 131 Nassau street. Advertisers .- Persons v ho desire to advertis in the Sundry Dispatch are informed that, to secure the in-certion of their favors they must send to the office, 25 Ann street, at an early hour on Saturday afternoon, all matters intended for Sanday's paper, as the large edition now printed compele us to go to press by six o'clock in the evening. We give this notice to prevent disappointment.

W. H. McDonald's Commercial Newspaper tvertising House, No. 102 Namau street, corner of Ann.— relate are respectfully invited to call as above, and ex-the the papers offered, facilities, &c. Information freely

Phalons Chemical Hair Invigorator, to revert inidness, and to restore hair that has failen off, of econe this, and to care search or dandroff, or invest it with a brilliant gloss and permanent earl, for an at 197 and 57 Isroadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, and all the true stores in every city.

Phalen's Magie Hatr Dye, to color hair or whickers the moment it is applied, the color that the last or whin. It can be washed immediately without adjust to districting the color and has no bad oder. It is applied privately, or sold at PHALON'S Wig and Toupes Manufactory Prant of Tr a dway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, and by our lasts generally.

Maintimony.—These persons who read the leming article in sunday's Hernid, and can appreciate the vast sovantages to be derived from an honorable marriage allience association, between such persons who have no objection to the married strained by the persons who have no objection to the married strained in the few opportunities to render it available to their entire satisfaction, will be pleased to learn that a plan has been devised to afford such facilities upon the grandes scale, without even the risk of either party being known to the other until fully satisfact of mutual respectability, confidence and agreeableness. Indeed, to such admirable perfection has the plan been arranged, that not even a second party need ever know anything of the not even a second party need ever know anything of the remaintain; and even the plan itself can be applied for in a activities name, and sent to any post office in the United States. The plan is simple, but in fullible in bringing all into communication similarly disposed, and so innocent that the most completions and sent and virtuous female will avail, be relief of it the instant the comprehends it, and be better than the completions of the sent of to commendation similarly disposed, and so innocent that the most ecraphically modest and virtuous families will svall be reelf of it the instant she comprehends it, and be better appreciated by her future husband, for endcavering to find a notile, senses, upright, and suitable partner for life, than by taking the first specimen of humanity that happened to be treven in her very. It is published at one dillar, and will be mailed postpaid, by remitting to Mrs. THEODORE F. SANDOED, Poet Office, New York.